

## TRA

6. Odd story; silly tale.  
I never may believe  
These antick fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shakespeare.*  
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.  
Shall that which hath always received this construction, be  
now disguised with a toy of novelty. *Hosker, b. v.*  
The very place puts toys of desperation,  
Without more motive, into every brain,  
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,  
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amou-  
rously; to play.  
TOYISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.  
TOYISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness.  
Your society will discredit that toyishness of wanton fancy,  
that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices  
of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scops.*  
TOYSHOP. *n. f.* [from *toy* and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and  
little nice manufactures are sold.  
Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick  
together, that the heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Add.*  
With varying vanities from every part,  
They shift the moving toyshop of their heart. *Pope.*  
TOYSE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence  
or impetuosity.  
Thinkst thou, for that I insinuate, or toze from thee thy  
business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakespeare.*  
TRACE. *n. f.* [trace, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]  
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.  
These as a line their long dimension drew,  
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*  
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.  
The people of these countries are reported to have lived  
like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders,  
laws, or religion. *Temple.*  
There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greatest  
part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and  
set up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*  
The shady empire shall retain no trace  
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*  
3. [From *trasser*, French; *trasser*, traces.] Harness for beasts  
of draught.  
Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;  
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakespeare.*  
The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came.  
While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,  
In their loose traces from the field retreat. *Pope.*  
Twelve young mules,  
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope's Ode.*  
TO TRACE. *v. a.* [tracere, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]  
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.  
I feel thy power to trace the ways  
Of highest agents. *Milton.*  
You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane  
history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell  
concerning the restoration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients,  
or comment, critic, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*  
To this haste of the mind a not due tracing of the argu-  
ments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*  
2. To follow with exactness.  
That servile path thou nobly dost decline,  
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*  
3. To mark out.  
He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and  
perceive them. *Locke.*  
His pen can trace out a true quotation. *Swift.*  
4. To walk over.  
Men as they trace,  
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Po. Qu.*  
We do trace this alley up and down. *Shakespeare.*  
TRACER. *n. f.* [from trace.] One that traces.  
Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of  
such malice. *Hewel.*  
TRACK. *n. f.* [trac, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]  
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.  
Following the track of Satan. *Milton.*  
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,  
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,  
With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*  
Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find  
any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*  
2. A road; a beaten path.  
With track oblique fidelong he works his way. *Milton.*  
Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,  
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*  
TO TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the foot-  
steps or marks left in the way.  
As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade  
Hath tracked forth some savage beast's tread. *Fa. Queen.*

## TRA

- He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a  
learned plagiarist in all the others; you track him everywhere  
in their snow. *Dryden.*  
TRACKLESS. *adj.* [from track.] Untrodden; marked with no  
footsteps.  
Lost in trackless fields of shining day,  
Unable to discern the way,  
Which Nature's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*  
TRACT. *n. f.* [tractus, Lat.]  
1. Any kind of extended substance.  
Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are  
barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*  
2. A region; a quantity of land.  
Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep tract of hell.  
Monte Circeo, by Homer call'd infula Æea, is a very  
high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of  
earth. *Addison.*  
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.  
The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for  
so long a tract of time she should still continue fresh. *Hewel.*  
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,  
Improv'd by tract of time, and wing'd ascend  
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*  
As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by  
the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole  
word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge  
of language, by an acute sagacity by some more evident  
word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Helder.*  
4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place,  
rather, discourse; explanation.  
The tract of every thing  
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life  
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
5. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for track.  
The weary sun hath made a golden set,  
And, by the bright tract of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*  
6. [Tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.  
The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of  
tracts against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*  
TRACTABLE. *adj.* [tractabilis, Lat. tractable, Fr.]  
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable;  
governable.  
For moderation of those affections growing from the very  
natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much  
alleged contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, when-  
soever it falleth on them that are tractable, the grace of God's  
holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hosker, b. v.*  
Noble Ajax, you are as strong, as valiant, as wise, no  
less noble, much more gentle, and altogether more tractable.  
*Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Tractable obedience is a slave  
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
If thou dost find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou too. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want  
tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who  
yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the spirit  
of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson's Sermon.*  
If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning,  
they will in that age be tractable, and quietly submit to it.  
*Locke on Education.*  
2. Palpable; such as may be handled.  
The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and  
for the most part tractable; whereas time is always transient,  
neither to be seen nor felt. *Helder on Time.*  
TRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from tractable.] The state of being  
tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.  
It will be objected, that whatsoever I fanly of childrens  
tractableness, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*  
TRACTATE. *n. f.* [tractatus, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a  
small book.  
Though philosophical tractates make enumeration of au-  
thors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*  
We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate. *Hal-*  
TRACTATION. *n. f.* [from tractus, Lat.] The act of drawing;  
the state of being drawn.  
The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, fol-  
lows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to  
bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is  
curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Helder.*  
TRACTILE. *n. f.* [tractilis, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or  
extended in length; ductile.  
The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough;  
flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length,  
intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 839.*  
TRACTILITY. *adj.* [from tractile.] The quality of being tra-  
ctile. *Silver.*

## TRA

- Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to  
those of gold, was drawn out to a wire, that a  
single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*  
TRADE. *n. f.* [trattu, Italian.]  
1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods;  
or for money.  
Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade; who-  
soever commands the trade of the world, commands the  
riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Rat-*  
Trade increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*  
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or  
mercantile; distinguished from the liberal arts or learned pro-  
fessions.  
Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his  
freehold a certain trade of life; the which trade he shall be  
bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
How dizzy! half way down  
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home below'd  
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Fear and piety,  
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades,  
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*  
The rude Equicole  
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade. *Dryden.*  
Eight under him; there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade. *Dryden's Jew.*  
The whole division that to Mars pertains,  
All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*  
The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a  
gainful trade; his father, judging him fit for a better em-  
ployment, had a mind to turn his education another way;  
the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a trade, a sort  
of merchandise of wood. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
3. Instruments of any occupation.  
The shepherd bears  
His house and household gods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.  
Call some of young years to train them up in that trade;  
and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*  
TO TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.  
He commanded these servants to be called, to know how  
much every man had gained by trading. *Luke xix. 15.*  
Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations  
warring with one another resorted with their goods, and  
traded. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
Maximianus traded with the Goths in the product of his  
estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To act merely for money.  
Saucy and overbold! how did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
3. Having a trading wind.  
They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*  
TO TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.  
They were thy merchants: they traded the persons of  
men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*  
TRADE-WIND. *n. f.* [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the  
periodical wind between the tropics.  
Thus to the eastern wealth through forms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;  
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*  
His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of in-  
creasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbutnot.*  
Comfortable is the trade-wind to the equatorial parts, with-  
out which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*  
TRADED. *adj.* [from trade.] Veried; practised.  
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without such a rheum;  
And he long traded in it makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*  
Eyes and cars,  
Two traded pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores  
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
TRADER. *n. f.* [from trade.]  
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.  
Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and  
traders riding to London with fat purses. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Now the victory's won,  
We return to our lassies like fortunate traders,  
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*  
Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade for less  
profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*  
That day traders sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*  
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practi-  
tioner.  
TRADES-FOLK. *n. f.* [trade and folk.] People employed in  
trades.  
By his advice victuallers and tradesfolk would soon get all  
the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

## TRA

- TRADESMAN. *n. f.* [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. A mer-  
chant is called a trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems  
distinguished in Shakespeare from a man that labours with his  
hands.  
I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's matters. *Shakespeare.*  
They rather had beheld  
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets; than see  
Our tradesmen fingering in their shops, and going  
About their functions. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Order a trade thither and thence to as some few merchants  
and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with ne-  
cessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*  
Tradesmen might conjecture what things they were like to  
have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*  
M. Jordain would not be thought a tradesman, but order-  
ed some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now  
I give up my shop. *Prior.*  
From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now grown a  
very rich country gentleman. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*  
Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities  
of improving their minds, than the ordinary tradesmen. *Swift.*  
Boastful and rough, your first son is a quire;  
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*  
TRADEFUL. *adj.* [trade and full.] Commercial; busy in traf-  
fick.  
Ye tradeful merchants that with weary toil  
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,  
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,  
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*  
TRADITION. *n. f.* [traditio, Fr. traditio, Lat.]  
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to  
mouth without written memorials; communication from age  
to age.  
To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we be-  
lieve, because both we from our predecessors, and they from  
theirs, have so received. *Hosker, b. iii.*  
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.  
They the truth  
With superstitious and traditions taint,  
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*  
Our old solemnities  
From no blind zeal, or fond tradition rise;  
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*  
TRADITIONAL. *adj.* [from tradition.]  
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication;  
transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.  
Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of  
scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*  
If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem  
the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy  
parents, the same traditional sloth and luxury which render  
their body weak, perhaps retarding their spirits. *Swift.*  
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.  
God forbid  
We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of sanctuary!  
—You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;  
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*  
TRADITIONALLY. *adv.* [from traditional.]  
1. By transmission from age to age.  
There is another channel wherein this doctrine is tradi-  
tionally derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of  
Asia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.  
It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in  
a day, if that were true which is traditionally related by  
Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built  
by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
TRADITIONARY. *adj.* [from tradition.] Delivered by tradi-  
tion.  
Suppose the same traditional strain  
Of rigid manners in the house remain,  
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*  
Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take  
that to be the traditional sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*  
The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone  
through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by  
such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him  
to after-ages. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
TRADITIVE. *adj.* [traditive, Fr. from trade, Latin.] Trans-  
mitted or transmissible from age to age.  
Suppose we on things traditive divide,  
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden. H. and Pant.*  
TO TRADE. *v. a.* [tradere, Lat. tradere, Fr.]  
1. To censure; to condemn; to reprove as blameable; to  
calumniate; to decry.  
The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his  
kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick  
devout prayers of God's church, is by traducing the form and  
manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack  
the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hosker, b. v.*  
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